

NEW YORK NEUROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 3, 1904.

The President, Dr. Pearce Bailey, in the Chair.

A Case of Hemi-hypertrophy.—Dr. Graeme M. Hammond presented a child, six months old, who was sent to him by Dr. Savage, of New York. The labor was normal, and there was nothing unusual about the child except that, soon after birth, about the end of the first month, it was observed that the left side of the infant was larger than the right, and this was particularly noted in the head, arm, trunk and leg. The bones of the left arm and leg were larger than those on the right. The measurements taken one month ago showed the following: Right forearm 5.3-14 inches, the left half an inch larger; right arm 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, the left half an inch larger; the calf on the right side was 6.1-3 inches, the left 6.7-10; above the right knee the circumference was 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the left side 8 inches; the right thigh 9 inches, the left 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; the right leg 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the left 11 inches. There had been no other such cases in the family. Both sides were strong, and the child was bright and vigorous. Nothing appeared to be wrong with the child except this difference in size on either side of the body.

Dr. Hammond said that Demmi had described two forms, (1) in which there was an increase in the cellular tissues beneath the skin, and (2) cases in which there was an hypertrophy which extended to the bones and muscles. One of these, of course, was not a true hypertrophy at all.

Dr. Hammond said the case was one of true hemi-hypertrophy and very well marked, for there was not only an increase in the cellular tissues but also an hypertrophy of the bones and muscles. Sections of muscles had not been taken for microscopical examination. The child was very bright, and appeared healthy in every way. He said he would have a photograph of the child taken in about one month, and keep it for future observations, taking other photographs every six months afterwards.

Dr. L. Pierce Clark said he had not seen any similar case, and he thought such cases were very rare. He had had occasion to go over the literature on this question of hypertrophy, different measurements on the two sides, and knew how rare such cases were. He would like to have an X-ray picture taken in order that comparisons might be made of the bones of the two sides.

Dr. Pearce Bailey said that two or three years ago, in the Babies' Hospital, there was a case of hypertrophy of the muscles of the leg and of the bones, which was along the course of distribution of the anterior tibial nerve; the hypertrophy was very pronounced and followed this distribution very closely, and it seemed to be explained on the hypothesis of segmental growth. The case presented was not so easy to explain on that hypothesis. It was due to some developmental error of congenital origin.

X-ray Picture of Hemi-atrophy of the Face.—Dr. L. Pierce Clark showed his X-ray picture, which was unique from a skiagraphic standpoint rather than from a picture aspect. The hemi-atrophy showed equally well in the case as in the photograph. The means of taking it was experimental, inasmuch as the face was placed on the X-ray plate and the head bent forward in such a manner as to produce a more accurate picture of the bones of the face, rather than of the bones of the cranium itself. In the ordinary way, taking the picture of the upper part of the head, would give a dense picture and spoil any attempts at comparison of the two sides of the face. He had looked over quite a large number of works of skiagraphy, but could find nothing to aid in getting less dense pictures. The picture pre-

sented was the work of Dr. Holding, and he seemed to have worked it out with fair results.

Specimen of Tubercular Basilar Meningitis Occurring in a Bear.—Dr. Harlow Brooks presented this rather unique specimen, the brain of a grizzly bear. The animal was apparently normal and healthy in every respect, and had been taken from the wild, which lessened the possibility of congenital or breeding defects. He weighed 1,200 pounds. He developed what was supposed to be a tumor of the cerebellum, but this was not verified by lumbar puncture for obvious reasons. For six weeks there were typical symptoms of pressure upon the pons and cerebellum. It required but one-eighth of a pound of chloroform to kill the animal. The gross specimen showed a basilar meningitis along the Sylvian arteries and along the cord, and seemed to be a typical tubercular meningitis. It illustrated the fact that we could have a tubercular infection in the bear family. The disease was probably contracted in the animal quarters. There were no tubercular lymph nodes or evidences of tuberculosis elsewhere.